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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Making appropriations for the support of the
Navy of the United States, for the year eighteen
hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That, for defraying the ex-
pense of the navy, for the year one thousand
eight hundred and nineteen, the following
sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and
pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-
six thousand three hundred and seventy-five
dollars and seventeen cents.

For provisions, four hundred and five thousand
and five hundred and fifteen dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all ex-
penses on account of the sick, including the
marine corps, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and
seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, three hundred
thousand dollars.

For repairs of navy yards, docks, and
wharves, one hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars.

For completing medals and swords, seven
thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps,
one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight
hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For clothing the same, two thousand and
thirty dollars, and ten cents.

For military stores for the same, one thou-
sand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses for the same, eight-
een thousand six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That the
several appropriations hereinbefore made,
shall be paid out of any money in the treasury,
not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
February 16, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT,
To increase the salaries of certain officers
of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That, instead of the sala-
ries now allowed by law to the following officers,
there shall be paid to them, quarterly, the
following annual salaries, respectively; that is
to say: to the secretary of state, six thousand
dollars; to the secretary of the treasury, six
thousand dollars; to the secretary of war, six
thousand dollars; to the secretary of the navy,
six thousand dollars; to the attorney general,
three thousand five hundred dollars; to the
postmaster general, four thousand dollars; to
the chief justice of the United States, five
thousand dollars; and to each of the judges
of the supreme court of the United States, four
thousand five hundred dollars; and to the as-
sistant postmaster general, and additional as-
sistant postmaster general, two thousand five
hundred dollars each; to commence the first
day of January, one thousand eight hundred
and nineteen; and to be paid out of any money
in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the transmission of the documents
accompanying the report of the committee
to examine into the proceedings of the bank
of the United States, free of postage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the members
of congress, the delegates, on the territories,
the secretary of the senate, and clerk of
the house of representatives, be and are
hereby authorized, to transmit, free of post-
age, to any post office within the United States
or the territories thereof, the documents ac-
companying the report of the committee ap-
pointed by the house of representatives to ex-
amine into the proceedings of the bank of the
United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Benjamin Pool.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the secretary
of the treasury shall be authorized to pay to
Benjamin Pool, the amount of a judgment re-
covered against him by Humphrey Moore, in
the supreme court of New Hampshire, in
consequence of an erroneous assessment of his
property, together with the costs of suit, and
all reasonable expenses and charges incident
to the defense of the said suit.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Authorizing the President of the United States
to purchase the lands reserved by the act
of the third of March, eighteen hundred
and seventeen, to certain chiefs, warriors,
or other Indians, of the Creek nation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for
the president of the United States to purchase for
and on behalf of the United States, any
tract or tracts of land, reserved by the act of
the third of March, eighteen hundred and
seventeen, to the chiefs, warriors, or other Indians
of the Creek nation, which they or either
of them may be disposed to sell; and the
amount of such purchase shall be paid out of
any money in the treasury, not otherwise ap-
propriated.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That any
tract or tracts of land, the title to which may
be acquired by the United States, by virtue of
this act, shall be offered at public sale, at the
land offices of the district in which they may
be situated, upon such day or days as the pres-
ident shall, by proclamation, designate for that
purpose, in the same manner, and on the same
conditions and terms of credit, as is provided
by law for the sale of public lands of the United
States; and patents shall be granted there-
for, as for other public lands and town lots
sold by the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of America,
TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, A Treaty of Peace and Friend-
ship between the United States of America and
the Grand Pawnee tribe of Indians, was
made and concluded at St. Louis, on the 18th
day of June, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by
Commissioners on the part of the said United
States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors
of the said tribe, on the part and in behalf
of the said tribe, which Treaty is in the words
following, to wit:

A Treaty made and concluded by and between William Clark, Governor of the Missouri ter-
ritory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and
commissioner in behalf of the United States of
the one part; and a full and complete delegation
of considerate men, chiefs and warriors, of
all the several bands of the said nation, on the
part and in behalf of the said nation, which
treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Art. 1. Whereas, the Osage nation have been
embarrassed by the frequent demands for
property taken from the citizens of the United
States, by war parties, and other thoughtless
men of their several bands, (both before and
since their war with the Cherokees) and as
the exertions of their chiefs have been ine-
ficial in recovering and delivering such prop-
erty, conformably with the condition of the
ninth article of a treaty, entered into with the
United States, at Fort Clark, the 10th November,
1808, and as the deductions from their
annuities, in conformity to the said article,
would deprive them of any for several years,
and being destitute of funds to do that justice
to the citizens of the United States, which is
calculated to promote a friendly intercourse,
they have agreed, and do hereby agree, to
cede to the United States, and forever quit
claim to the tract of country, included within
the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at
the Arkansaw river, at where the present Osage
boundary line strikes the river, at Frog
Bayou; then up the Arkansaw and Verdigris,
to the falls of Verdigris river; thence east-
wardly, to the said Osage boundary line, at a
point twenty leagues north from the Arkansaw
river, and with that line, to the place of
beginning.

Art. 2. The United States, on their part,
and in consideration of the above cession, agree,
in addition to the amount which the Osage
have now received in money and goods, to
pay their own citizens the full value of such
property as they can legally prove to have
been stolen, or destroyed by the said Osage,
since the year 1814: Provided, the same does
not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

Art. 3. The articles now stipulated, will be
considered as permanent additions to the treat-
ies, now in force, between the contracting
parties, as soon as they shall have been ratified
by the President of the United States of
America, by and with the advice and consent
of the senate of the said United States.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark,
commissioner as aforesaid, and the considerate men and chiefs aforesaid,
have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at Saint
Louis, this 25th day of September, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen, and of the inde-
pendence of the United States, the tenth
year.

WM. CLARK.

The undersigned chiefs and warriors,
for themselves and the tribe they represent,
do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under
the protection of the United States of America,
and of no other nation, power, or sovereign
whatsoever.

Art. 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors,
for themselves and the tribe they represent,
do moreover promise and oblige themselves
to deliver up, or cause to be delivered
up to the authority of the United States, (to
be punished according to law,) each and every
individual of the said tribe, who shall at any
time hereafter violate the stipulations of the
treaty this day concluded between the said
tribe and the said states.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark
and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners
as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors
aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their
names and affixed their seals, this eighteenth
day of June, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the
independence of the United States the forty-
second.

WM. CLARK,
AUG. CHOUTEAU.

Teractuewit, the bald eagle
Taheerish, the soldier
Petaprisita, who wants to go to war
Talawehouse, the follower
Tarrancarrawa, the grand chief, big hair
Shingracahera
Aiuechouoneeweka, chief of the birds
Isuapee

Settulushia, the knife chief
Shakorishshara, chief of the sun
Taraeearcava, the wild cat
Taraeearcavita, the round shield
Arikorishara, the warrior
Telawehcaricavookot, the fighter
Kagikereveoura, the crow's eye
Latayorishara, the chief of the shield

Done at St. Louis, in the presence of R.
Wash, Secretary to the Commission.

R. Paul, Col. M. C. Interpreter.

Jno. O'Fallon, Capt. R. Regt.

A. L. Papin, Interpreter Id.

Wm. Grayson, J. T. Honore, Id. Inpr.

S. Julian, U. S. Ind. Inpr.

Josiah Ramsay, Merrivether Lewis Clark.

Th. Robedow, Now, therefore, be it known, that J. James

Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said

treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America,
TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded,
between the United States of America and the
Great and Little Osage Nation of Indians.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the secretary

of the treasury shall be authorized to pay to

Benjamin Pool, the amount of a judgment re-
covered against him by Humphrey Moore, in

the supreme court of New Hampshire, in
consequence of an erroneous assessment of his

property, together with the costs of suit, and
all reasonable expenses and charges incident

to the defense of the said suit.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

MASONIC.

SERMON,

Delivered the 27th day of December, A. D.
1818—A. L. 5818, at Richmond, Ken.

BY C. W. CLOUD, S. C. G. L. (KT.)

PSALM XLVII—5.

“God is known in her palaces for a refuge.”

1 EPISTLE OF JOHN, 4, CHAP. 16 VERSE; “God is Love.”

The evidence of this truth, my brethren,
are abundantly set forth, as well in the

works, as in the revelation which God

has given of himself.

The attributes of God, and the invis-
ible things of him, from the creation of the

world, are clearly seen—being un-
derstood by the things that are made.

He not only formed the world—but he
also created the stupendous arch of Heav-
en; as, in the beginning, God created

the Heavens and the Earth, and by the

same power that he created the one and

the other—he brought order out of chas-
es—light out of darkness—and made

man out of the dust—who, being the

last, was also the noblest part of his

work, and was invested with the image

and likeness of his Maker; thereby tes-
tifying that God is Love—who, seeing

that it was not good for man to be alone,

determined, as a further evidence of the

truth of our text, to bless him with soci-
ety; to place them in the garden of Eden,

and to recognize them as members

of the grand-lodge of Paradise, where

they were employed in the study of geo-
metry, or speculative-masonry, contem-
plating the works of the supreme Archi-
tect of the Universe; with liberty to enjoy

the spontaneous fruits of their de-
lightful abode, at pleasure, with only the

exception of one prohibited tree, reserved

as a test of their obedience to their

der—and the sacred truths thereby communicated as the land marks of its ancient and honorable institution—and men emerging from darkness, are taught to esteem the Holy Bible as the great light of Masonry, by which we are instructed in our duty to God, to ourselves and to our fellow men. And, if we, my brethren, do diligently apply ourselves to search the word of God, and faithfully to keep his sayings, we shall see the noble edifice of Masonry, which wisdom has devised, and beauty adorned, arise with splendor, supported by strength, the joy of the whole earth. While every brother is carefully applying the working tools belonging to his degree, and the faithful master's trowel spreading the cement of brotherly love and charity, throughout the whole fraternity—man should behold how good, and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. They should be convinced of the truth of what we profess, that Masonry makes us better citizens, better husbands, better fathers, better men, better brothers, and better Christians. The world would be constrained to acknowledge, not only that "God is Love," but that those who dwell in love, dwell in God, and God in them; and thus should the sacred temple of holiness be erected in our hearts, and we through Jesus Christ our divine Mediator, be restored to the image and likeness of God, being as living stones built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up sacrifices acceptable to God. "Holiness to the Lord" should be engraven, as on our thoughts, words and actions, and the incense of piety should ascend continually upon the altar of our hearts, a sacrifice well pleasing in God; and, when this earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved, we shall be accepted of God, made free by his son, and admitted into the same sumptuous sanctuary of his holy temple, where we shall rest from our labours, and our works shall follow us. Thus following after charity, our grand pole-star, which emanated from God, we are led by it back to its origin to God, who is Love. With this view of the subject, we may say to the Christian—"we are of your own kindred, sprung from that noble family of Israelites, in whom there is no guile. Being led by divine revelation, our design is to aid and assist in rebuilding the house, the holy temple of the Lord our God. By tracing our genealogy through the sacred writings, we find our ancestors among the most holy and noblest men that have ever lived since the days of purity and innocence.

The order of Masonry existed in the antediluvian world. It rode triumphant on the flood, and survived the deluge in the days of Noah. It has withstood the rise and fall of empires—the ruthless hand of war, and the still more barbarous spirit of persecution, of ignorance and superstition. The blood of sacrificed thousands attest the importance of the principles of our order, whilst it defies every stretch of human ingenuity and power to suppress and destroy it. It claims its origin in divinity, perpetuated from time immemorial—patronised by the wisest and best of men that have ever lived. It teaches us to square our lives, according to the word of God, to circumscribe all our actions, and keep them within the compass of propriety and truth. It recognises the testimony of St. John the Evangelist, that "God is Love." It teaches us to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us. It reiterates the most important traits in the history of men, and corroborates the most sacred truths in divine revelation. It inculcates faith in God, hope in immortality, and sobriety to all mankind. Suffer us, then, to ask again, why are Free Masons arraigned before the bar of religious societies, and denounced, merely because they are Masons? Where, we ask, is the charity that the holy religion of Jesus Christ teaches? Surely it is not consistent with the Christian religion to persecute and denounce the innocent. If Free Masonry is a wicked institution, we ask the world to point out its error, or to detect its wickedness. If some of those attached to the order do not walk uprightly, this is no evidence that the institution itself is impure, or unholy—nor is it any just cause why those who do fear God, and love the brotherhood, and honor all men, should be thrown over among the rubbish as unfit for their Heavenly Master's service. As we said before, so we say again, we do not pretend that Masonry is a substitute for Christianity, or that it supercedes the necessity of Christianity—but we say, there is no good reason why a Mason should not be a Christian, any more than there is reason why a good man should not be a Christian. And we say moreover, that Masonry when properly attended to, will aid and not hinder the man from serving God acceptably.

Professors of the holy religion of Jesus, ought to be cautious, lest they should be found fighting against God, for surely they know not what they do. They know not what they are opposing. Men entirely unacquainted with a science, are but poorly qualified to judge of its worth, and charity ought to teach them to tread lightly on the ashes of those holy men of old, who have been patrons of the sacred institution of Masonry. Such as Solomon, in whose heart God had put superior wisdom—and St. John, in whose life was manifest, entire holiness and devotion to God—and who, though he was a Mason, was a disciple of Jesus Christ, and a distinguished apostle of his Gospel. Let those, therefore, who are disposed to approach the sacred temple of Masonry, remember, that the place whereon it stands, is holy ground—and though it has been long persecuted, yet, like the bush that burned it is not consumed. It will be recollect, my brethren, that it is the pure and undefiled principle of Masonry that we vindicate, not

the unmasonic conduct of any of its votaries, who walk disorderly and not according to the traditions that they have received, for we must confess, that too many who have been brought out of darkness into light, have returned to the place from whence they came, and appear to have forgotten the greater as well as the lesser lights of Masonry—and thereby brought a reproach upon their brethren—and instead of being found as living stones in the temple of virtue and holiness, have furnished our enemies with materials to reproach and annoy us. But let the time pass suffice us to have wrought folly—and let us now begin to remove the rubbish and search the sacred word of God, that we may be instructed in the way of life, and be enabled to glorify God in our bodies and spirits, which are his. Let us, in obedience to the holy writings, repent of our sins—believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and add to our faith every Christian virtue, that we may grow up from little children to young men, and from young men to fathers in Christ. "For this is the will of God, even our sanctification." Then let us work out our salvation with fear and trembling, while God works in us to will and to do, of his good pleasure: and, when our work, wrought in this forest of difficulty and danger shall be tried by the square of eternal truth, it will be accepted by Jesus Christ, our chief overseer—and we shall be permitted to see him bring forth the cap stone with shouting, crying "grace, grace unto it"—for it is by grace we are saved, and that not of ourselves—it is the gift of God; "God is Love." While we are feasting on this glorious hope of immortality, we ought to improve in the love of God and the love of man, carefully observing the divine principles laid down in our holy charter, until it shall please the Grand Master of the Universe to declare this earthly Lodge closed, to stand closed forever: when the angel of the Lord shall stand on the earth, and on the sea, and swear by him who lives forever, that time shall be no more." Then the sun that now rises in the east to open and adorn the day, shall be no more—shall never again beautify the south, nor visit the western skies—the moon shall be turned into blood, and the stars of Heaven shall fall—the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the world and the works that are therein, shall be burnt with fire. Then shall the trumpet proclaim the approaching Herald of the King of Kings, by whose proclamation, we shall be released from the captivity of the grave, and pass unhurt amidst the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, veiled in immortality, to the presence of the Grand Council, where our work shall be inspected, and every one rewarded according to their merit.

Wherefore, beloved brethren, seeing we look for such things, let us be diligent, that we may be found of God in peace, without spot and blameless." Behold," says God, "I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be." "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last"—blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the City." But the unholiness, whether they be professors of Masonry or Christianity, shall be thrown over among the rubbish, as unfit for the Master's use. "Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked—between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not." Then shall the faithful Mason and the pious Christian, being vouchsafed by their divine master, and High Priest, Jesus Christ our Saviour, be admitted into the grand lodge, the holy temple, "the house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." So mote it be—AMEN.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

MR. BRONSON.—During a late visit to Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled; "A view of the Causes and Consequences of the Present war with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine."

To GENERAL WASHINGTON,

"Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so glorious, devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

"T. ERSKINE."

"London, March 15, 1797."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LISBON, DATED

December 28th, 1818.

We have been waiting anxiously some time for an opportunity to address you, with respect to the state of this market, for articles of your produce, and now avail ourselves of a vessel from St. Ubes, to apprise you of the material alteration in the prices of grain, which have taken place since we last wrote you. The immense and continued importations of wheat and Indian corn, received here of late from the Black Sea and Italy, have so completely filled our granaries, that it is with the utmost difficulty stores have been found to place it in—and should more cargoes arrive, (as expected) they must remain on board. It naturally follows, that with so great a supply on hand, prices must remain very low.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—FEBRUARY 22.

MR. TAFT, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill, from the other House, authorizing a constitution and state government, &c. in the Missouri territory, reported the same with amendments, which were read. (The amendment recommended by the committee is to strike out the clause which prohibits slavery in the new state.)

Several bills received a second reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the post office committee relative to authorizing a guard for the mail, and concurred with the committee in their resolution, that it is inexpedient to authorize the Postmaster General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails.

The report of the committee on pensions, unfavorable to the petition of Elizabeth B. H. Forsyth, was taken up and agreed to.

The senate took up the bill for the better organization of the Military Academy; and

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS of Tennessee, the bill was postponed to the 5th of March.

The bill to repeal part of the act of 1813, respecting the post office establishment; and the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for transporting the mails in steam boats, were severally considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BURKE, from the joint committee appointed to enquire what business it is necessary to act on during the present session, made a report.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale, or to be held to labor.

Some debate arose on this bill, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Burill, Eaton, and Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Macon and Froment; in the course of which the last named gentleman, for the purpose of destroying it, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

This question was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Froment, Gaillard, Johnson, Tait, Talbot, Williams of Miss.—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Burrill, Crittenden, Daggett, Eaton, Eppes, Hunter, King, Lacle, Leake, Mellen, Morril, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Roberts, Ruggles, Sandford, Stokes, Storer, Taylor, Thomas, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Wilson—25.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate resumed, as in committee, Mr. Daggett in the chair, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the current year.

Various amendments were reported by the committee of finance, making appropriations for objects authorized since the passage of the bill in the house, and to conform the provisions of the bill to salaries increased, &c. One of the amendments reported, was making a further appropriation of 76,644 dollars for the centre building of the capitol.

The bill was not gone through, when the bill was laid over until tomorrow: and

The senate went into the consideration of executive business; after which, it adjourned.

FEBRUARY 23.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. SMITH, of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the bank of the United States—Mr. Johnson's motion to repeal the charter still under consideration.

Mr. TYLER concluded the argument which he commenced on Saturday in favor of the motion, and in reply to Mr. Lowndes—occupying nearly two hours today.

Mr. MC LAUREN, of Del. spoke about an hour against the motion; and

Mr. SERGEANT occupied the floor about the same time and on the same side of the question.

The committee then rose; and

The house adjourned.

and dumb, which was twice read and laid on the table.

Mr. POINDEXTER, from the joint committee appointed to enquire what business it is proper to act on during the present session, made a report.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR the committee on the post office was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Orange to Ballston, in New York.

Mr. POINDEXTER submitted the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the usual call for petitions be dispensed with during the remainder of the present session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WHITMAN,

Resolved, That the judges of the courts of the several districts of the United States be requested to prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the house of representatives, as early as may be at the next session of congress, a schedule of fees of office, proper to be allowed, and taxed for the officers of their courts respectively; and that the Clerk of this house cause each of the said judges to be furnished with a copy of this resolution.

The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of Benjamin Wells was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

The bill from the senate supplementary to the several acts concerning the coasting trade, was read the third time, as amended, passed, and returned to the senate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The house again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSER in the chair, on the subject of the bank of the United States—Mr. Johnson's motion to repeal the charter still under consideration.

Mr. TYLER concluded the argument which he commenced on Saturday in favor of the motion, and in reply to Mr. Lowndes—occupying nearly two hours today.

Mr. MC LAUREN, of Del. spoke about an hour against the motion; and

Mr. SERGEANT occupied the floor about the same time and on the same side of the question.

The bill was read the third time, as amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. PITKIN in the chair, received some amendments to the several acts concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; [extending the provisions of that act to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen.]

This bill was explained and supported in a short speech by Mr. PITKIN.

Mr. SMITH, of Md. was opposed to the bill in its present shape, and entered into some commercial statements to shew that it was inexpedient particularly as it was in the nature of a convention, and could not be altered for five years.

Amongst his objections, Mr. S. said that a very heavy transit duty was laid by Prussia on our tobacco, passing through the Netherlands, up the Rhine, into her dominions, which had greatly affected the price of that staple in Holland; and

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THE BANK QUESTION—IN CONGRESS.
We are authorized to state, that Col. R. M. JOHNSON avoided, intentionally, voting on this subject in the House of Representatives. He held, as trustee of Col. JAMES JOHNSON, 4,000 shares in the U. S. Bank, which fell into the hands of the latter on account of securityship for James Prentiss.

The infamous reports, springing from the blackest heart, that have been circulated concerning any agency the two Col. JOHNSONS, is said to have had in injuring the old St. Louis Bank, are all susceptible of being proved entirely false.

EDUCATION.

We last week made some general remarks on this interesting subject, intended to exhibit the necessity of diffusing letters and science throughout the commonwealth, by the exercise of legislative munificence. It would be extremely ill-judged policy, to rely entirely upon the legislature. Individuals, neighborhoods, and towns, should not suffer themselves, under any possible prosperity of literature, to totter into carelessness or indifference, lest the political guardians of our state concerns might follow the example. Let us then for a moment enquire if all our public institutions, at home, are properly provided.

The house now appropriated for the Lexington Library, is held by sufferance only, from the county court. It is uncertain how soon the company may be requested to leave the tenement. In such an event, a house will have to be taken on rent; and a difficulty would in all probability occur, in selecting a suitable one. The present apartment is much too small; for it will be recollect that there is a recent acquisition of near a thousand dollars worth of additional books, of the newest and most valuable description; and there is no place to store them.

The present funds of the company are not competent to build a house of sufficient magnitude and taste to receive so splendid a collection of books as our library displays. The patriotic citizens of Lexington, and Fayette county, would, therefore, only be doing justice to themselves, and to their high character for literary acquirement, if they would step forward and make donations to the company, in order to complete an object so desirable.

It is not for us to suggest a plan to be pursued in arranging a building. But it does appear that there should be two rooms employed; one for the library itself—another for those who may wish, for a moment, to consult authors, without taking away books upon their shelves. Another reason: the Transylvania University, it is true, has a library. But it is presumed that all the new works of importance that issue from the press, are not obtained by that institution. How easy would it be, then, under some regulation of the directors of our library, for the students to repair to this contiguous room, and have the benefit of our books.

The union of the Athenaeum with the Library, is a subject that has been spoken of. Under judicious management, we have no doubt of the success and importance of such a scheme. We hope, at all events, that some of our more active and enterprising citizens will take up the business, and by the exercise of their influence, afford a facility for the acquisition of adequate funds.

The little article which we published last week, mentioning the *acting* governor's portrait, was not intended to irritate either political or private feeling. To those who have taken offence we have no balsam to administer.

Gazette Summary.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Senator CRITTENDEN and Col. JOHNSON and Mr. QUARLES, two of our representatives in congress, arrived, in nine days from the seat of government.

C. W. PEALE, aged 78 years, has been amusing himself this winter at Washington, in painting the portraits of some of our most distinguished politicians, for his museum in Philadelphia. Among them are the portraits of Mr. CLAY and Col. JOHNSON.

Gen. JAMES MILLER, of the army, has been appointed governor of the new Territory of Arkansas. The general distinguished himself as a patriot during the late war; but we are wholly ignorant of the literary qualities of his mind.

The bill for admitting Missouri into the Union as a state, was amended in the Senate by striking out the prohibitory clause concerning slavery. The House of representatives refused to concur in the amendment. So the bill died.

At the celebration of Washington's birth day in Richmond, Va. Col. Tatham, a distinguished engineer, observed that he wished to die; and when the second evening gun was about to fire, he despatched himself before the muzzle of the piece, and was instantly killed.

The steam boat HEGLA bursted one of her boilers near the mouth of St. Francis. The engineer and another person were badly scalded.

The Steam Boat Johnson, capt. Craig, arrived at Shippingport on the 16th inst. in 32 days from New Orleans, with a full cargo and passengers.

In the latter end of February a severe gale visited Boston, Salem and Marblehead, Mass. Many of the vessels in their ports sustained great injury.

Solomon Southwick, of Albany, New York, is a candidate for the state senate.

The Steam Boat James Ross arrived at Natchez, from New Orleans, in a very short passage of 3 days 7 hours & a half, and was detained 8 hours during that time—cargo 320 tons weight.

For the Kentucky Gazette. TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

THE Students of the Transylvania University in justice to the character of their President, and the institution to which they are attached, have determined to answer the pieces, contained in the Weekly Recorder of the 19th and 26th of February. For this purpose, a Committee from the three regular classes, has been elected, whose intention is, to give a fair statement of facts, and to avoid the indecent course pursued by the gentleman who penned the publications, containing the most invective abuse, against our President; and statements, respecting his character, and the situation of the University, which are far from being correct.

Men engaged in public life, should be watched with the most scrutinizing attention and particularly, the man, who is engaged in the advancement of the Literature and Morals of our country.

The Presidency of an University is a very important office and, the man who is elected to that elevated station, should be possessed of a polished and extensive education, of liberal and generous feelings, as it is his function to advance the youths entrusted to his care, in the sciences; and to inculcate noble and manly principles in their juvenile breasts.

The Trustees believing Mr. HOLLY to be possessed of those accomplishments—appointed him to the Presidency of the University. He is as the gentleman observes, “public property”—But any statements which are made, derogatory to his character, should be fair and correct. That assertions, wholly untrue, have been made, we shall endeavor to evince—To commence with statements contained in the paper of the 19th February: It is declared that in his inaugural address, he asserted what was not true, when he said he had been three times unanimously elected—it is recorded that in 1814, he was duly elected President, and it is the opinion of several of the then acting Trustees that it was unanimous. In 1817 we assert that he was unanimously appointed—having received our information not only from the record, but from many persons whose veracity cannot be questioned.

N. B. We wish to say nothing more upon this subject, in the public prints—nor will we; but if any statements may be thought incorrect, we stand prepared to substantiate them.

Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution was, on motion of Mr. HUGH NELSON, of Virginia, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Honorable Henry Clay, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

To which Mr. CLAY replied as follows:

I beg you to receive, gentlemen, my most respectful acknowledgments for the flattering vote which you have done me the honor to pass. Always entertaining for this House the highest consideration, the expression of your approbation conveys a gratification as pure as it is indescribable. I owe it to truth, however, to say, gentlemen, that but for the almost unlimited confidence with which you have constantly sustained the chair, I should have been utterly incompetent to discharge its arduous duties.

If gentlemen, in the course of our deliberations, momentary irritation has been, at any time felt, or unkind expressions have ever, in the heat of debate, fallen from any of us, let these unpleasant incidents be consigned to oblivion, and let us recollect, only, the anxious desire which has uniformly animated every one to promote what appeared to him to be for the prosperity of our common country.

One painful circumstance fills me with the deepest regret. It is that, after having co-operated with many of you, with some for years, to advance the public good, we separate to meet, perhaps, no more. I here bear testimony to the fidelity with which you have all labored to fulfil the high and honorable trust committed to us by the nation. And every one of you will carry with you my most ardent wishes for your welfare and happiness.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Smith Thompson, of New York, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Tench Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshal in and for said district.

Charles Pinkney, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, at the court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Alex. H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Charge des Affaires of the United States of America at the court of His majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Henry Hill, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Rio de Janeiro.

John O. Sullivan, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Teneriffe.

William Woodbridge, of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary in and for the said territory.

Frederick Bates, whose commission, as Secretary of the Missouri Territory, will expire on the 4th day of February next, to be Secretary of the same for four years ensuing.

Jno. B. C. Lucas, whose commission has expired, to be one of the Judges in and over Missouri Territory.

David Erskine, of Stockholm, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Stockholm.

Charles Carroll, of New York, to be Register of the Land Office for the district of Howard county, in the Missouri Territory.

Francisco Xavier de Ealo, of Bilbao, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Bilbao, in the kingdom of Spain.

Samuel L. Winston, to be Register of the Land Office west of Pearl River.

whose medium we hope to be exalted to the realms of eternal happiness. It is unnecessary to answer any remarks made concerning the gentlemen—Suffice it, to say Messrs C. & B. have acquired, by their merit, the confidence of a discerning public—and the other persons alluded to, maintain a respectable standing in society.

That the community may be better acquainted with the situation of the institution, we set before them the following list of students &c. viz: 11 irregular Seniors, 9 regular Juniors, 9 regular Sophomores, 22 Freshmen, and 5 attached to no particular class, and 49 Grammar scholars, in all 105, having increased between 30 and 40 since the commencement of the session, and there are acquisitions nearly every day.

We will remark that the President is universally beloved and that the other members of the faculty are highly esteemed by the students, and we can declare, as having daily opportunities of observing their conduct, that they have never attempted to instill into the minds of the students, any sentiments that are not purely orthodox.

The citizens of Kentucky should consider the matter dispassionately and not be induced by any prejudice that they may entertain against Mr. HOLLY, to blast the prospects of this, at present promising institution—But on the contrary every man should foster, with peculiar care and contribute his every effort, to advance to an elevated station the only University in the Western Country. No subject can be half so important—every paternal heart must throb with lively emotions of pleasure at the opportunity offered, of educating his sons under his own observation and in his own state—in an institution, which is calculated to direct their steps to the temple of science and to advance their progress to the shrine of their God.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, CHARLES MOREHEAD, BENJ. O. PEERS. Juniors.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, R. A. CURD, CHARLTON HUNT. Sophomores.

JNO. F. ANDERSON, GEO. G. SKIPWITH, JOHN TIBBATS. Freshmen.

N. B. We wish to say nothing more upon this subject, in the public prints—nor will we; but if any statements may be thought incorrect, we stand prepared to substantiate them.

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Samuel L. Winston, to be Register of the Land Office west of Pearl River.

William B. Barney, of the state of Maryland, to be naval officer for the port of Baltimore, in said state.

Sils Marcan, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique.

Henry Preble, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Parma.

John Graham, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Rio de Janeiro.

James H. Peck, of Missouri Territory, to be attorney of the United States for said Territory.

Christopher Hughes, Jr. of Maryland, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Stockholm.

Robert Ware Fox, to be Consul at Falmouth in England.

John Forsyth of Georgia, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain.

John Overton, Newton Cannon, and Robert Weakley, of Tennessee, as Commissioners, to negotiate with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, for the cession of a tract of land four miles square, including a salt spring, reserved to the said tribe by the fourth article of a treaty concluded with the said Indians, on the 9th of October, 1818.

LATEST APPOINTMENTS.

John James Appleton, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Abraham P. Gibson, of New York, to be Consul at St. Petersburg.

Francis Adams, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Trieste.

Cortland Parker, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Curacao.

Townsend Stith, of Virginia, to be Consul at Tunis.

Samuel Quinby, to be Receiver of public monies at Wooster, in the state of Ohio.

John Walker, of the Alabama Territory, to be Judge of the said territory.

Benjamin O'Fallon, of the Missouri territory, to be Indian Agent on the Missouri.

Thomas D. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Tripoli.

Nathaniel Pope to be Judge,

Jephtha Hardin, to be Attorney, and

Robert Lemmon, to be Marshal of the U. S. for the District of Illinois.

John Connelly, John Steel, Nicholas Biddle, Walter Bowne, and John M'Kim Jr. Directors of the Bank of the United States for 1819.

John G. Jackson, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District west of Alleghany mountain in Virginia.

General James Miller, to be governor of the Arkansas territory.

Robert Crittenden, secretary of said territory.

Andrew Scott, of Missouri, Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky, and Charles Jett, of Michigan, to be Judges of said territory.

(To be continued.)

South America.

From the Charleston City Gazette, Feb. 22.

FROM AUX-CAYES.

A gentleman who arrived from Aux-Cayes, on Saturday last, in the sch. May-Flower, informs us, that Gen. Sir GREGOR MAC GREGOR was at that place on the 21st Jan. when he sailed. He had arrived some time previous from Nassau, and had established his rendezvous at Aux-Cayes, where he had 1000 of the finest troops in the world, part of them encamped on shore. A sloop of war and a large transport ship were lying at anchor.

New & Cheap Goods,
OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.
THE subscribers have just opened an elegant and complete assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, which they will sell at their usual reduced prices, for cash. A few of the articles of which the stock consists, are Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad cloths Do do do do do pelisse cloths Spotted satinets, casimères, flannels and Salisbury flannels Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown, plain and twilled bombazets Hosiery and point blankets Irish linens and sheetings Steam loom and cambric shirtings Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every description of fancy articles An extensive variety of black and colored morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and Boots for gentlemen Together with an entire assortment of Liverpool ware.

Geo. Trotter & Son.

Jan. 15-16

TOBACCO WANTED.

JUST received from NEW YORK, a well assort'd invoice of Merchandise, consisting chiefly of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

to the amount of \$8,000, lately purchased there on the best terms; the whole or any part of them will be exchanged for crop tobacco of a good quality at the market prices. Apply to

G. Woodward, Main Street.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819-9t.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are opening a choice collection of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

T. T. & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-16

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, consisting of

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,

CASSINETES, HARD-WARE,

SATTINETES, KERSEYS,

NAILS of every description, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

WRAPPING PAPER,

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-16

At The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

HARD-WARE,

TO the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months, at a low advance, by

J. P. Schatzell,

Main street, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-16

NEW GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their store on Main-street, opposite the Court-house in Lexington;

Super Broad Cloths and casimères assorted Second and third qualities of Broad Cloths, do Ladies' Pelisse Cloths assorted

Bombazets and Flannels do

Casinetts and Cotton Casimères do

Bed Ticking and Domestic Cottons do

Jeans and Vestings do

Checks and Brown Holland do

Stockinetts and Rattinetts do

Black and coloured Worsted Hose do

Russia and Irish Sheetings do

Wide and narrow Diapers do

Irish Linens and Platillas do

Cambric and Jacksonett Muslins, do

Mull Mull and Leno Muslins do

Spangled & plain India Book Muslins do

Furniture and common Dainties do

Chintz, Calicoes and Ginghams do

Stem Loom and British Sheetings do

Canton and Italian Crapes do

A great variety of Silks do

Silk and Cotton Hose do

Laces and Edgings do

Bonnets and Ribbands do

Bolting Cloths and Tapes do

Shawls and Handkerchiefs do

Morocco and Kid Slippers do

Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes do

Misses' and Childrens' Morocco Shoes do

A very handsome assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, assorted

A very large and handsome assortment of QUEENS, CHINA and GLASS WARE

A full assortment of GROCERIES

In which there is the very best MADEIRA WINES

The best fourth proof FRENCH BRANDY

The best COFFEE and LOAF SUGAR

The best Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hysion TEAS

The very best DYE-STUFFS, and all kinds of SPICES.

Which will be sold by wholesale or retail at moderate prices for Cash or good Negotiable notes.

The undersigned also offers for sale, the following property in the town of Lexington:

Two Brick Houses and Lots,

On the Corner of Upper and Water streets, N. E. side, sufficiently near the lower end of the Upper Market-house to make good stands for small stores. The Corner house 28 feet on Upper street and 30 feet back; the Lot the same width and 60 feet back; the other house, adjoining, 28 feet front and 30 feet back; the Lot 40 feet on Upper street and 60 feet back. Both houses have good Brick Kitchens, &c.

One Valuable Building Lot,

On Main street, adjoining Major Gabriel Tansey's residence, 130 feet on Main street, and 13 poles back to Water street.

One Out Lot containing 4 Acres,

On High street, at the Upper end of town, one half of the out Lot the subscriber lives on.

The above property will be sold on moderate terms, and time given for payment.

A. L. Parker.

March 5, 1819-4t

James M. Pike,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Dressing Room from Main street to

No. 7, Cheapside,

Where he respectfully hopes his exertions to please will merit a continuance of their favors. March 5-3t

RAN AWAY.

RAN AWAY from me on the 6th of January last, a Negro girl named POLLY, about 20 years of age, of the common size, tolerably black, smiling countenance, rather a down look, a small scar on one cheek hardly perceptible; was hired two years ago to James Weir, as a cook for his work hands; she also has a husband belonging to said Weir, by the name of Simon; I have reason to believe she is harboured in or near Lexington.

Any person who will apprehend and deliver said girl to me, living five miles south of Paris, on the Holder's road, will be rewarded as follows: If taken in Lexington or its vicinity, or in Fayette or Bourbon county, Twenty Five Dollars. If taken out of said counties in this state, Fifty Dollars. If taken out of this state, One Hundred Dollars.

NICHOLAS GRIMES.

March 5, 1819-5t

200 Dollars Reward.

IN consequence of forged letters presented

to the subscribers about the 7th of January last, representing the bearer to be Mr. Hunt, and nephew of the President of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Lexington, a parcel containing post notes and notes of 50 and 100 dollars, executed for the Newport Bank, Kentucky, was delivered to him. As there is no doubt that Hunt will attempt to sign and circulate said notes, the above reward will be given for his apprehension and conviction: Hunt is a man of genteel appearance and address; about 28 years of age; sallow complexion, and rather above the middle stature.

As the Newport Bank has never had in circulation either notes of 50 or 100 dollars, or Post notes, any notes that may be offered of this description must be counterfeits. Banks, Brokers and others, are requested to be on the alert, should any of these notes be presented.

MURRAY, FAIRMAN & CO.

The Editors of the New York Gazette, Boston Commercial Gazette, Richmond Fed. Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, New-Orleans Chronicle, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Charleston Courier, Savannah Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Louisville Western Courier, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania Gazette, Raleigh, N. C. Register, Chillicothe Reporter, Nashville Clarion, will please insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their account to the subcribers.

M. F. & Co.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1819—March 5-3t

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. MURRAY, FAIRMAN, & Co. of Philadelphia, having prepared a package of Bank paper for the Newbank, of the denominations of \$100, \$50 and post notes, they inadvertently delivered the same to a swindler calling himself HUNT, (of Lexington, Ky.) who counterfeited the President and Caisier's names, and put the same in circulation.

The Directors of the said Bank having taken the case under consideration, have thought proper to notify the public that no notes of the above denominations, nor any post notes have ever been issued from this bank. By order of the Directors,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week until the 1st of May next. Dec. 18, 1818-2t

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the

Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the

United States Bank and the Lexington Branch Banks

M. ELDER, J. P.

March 5, 1819-3t

Fayette County, set.

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's

Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TURRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TIR.

MORRISON & BRUCE

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-16

Copying & Engrossing.

A PERSON having sufficient leisure, offers

engross on Parchment, Wills, Deeds, Diplomas

for Masters and Batchelors, Medical Diplomas, or Doctorates, with accuracy and dispatch. Apply to

SHREVE & COMBS.

March 5-4t

Garden Seeds.

THOS. HICKIE respectfully informs his

friends and the public, that he has received

a general assortment of the latest SEEDS;

where also may be had, at his Oil Cloth

factory, Main-street, a few paces below Main

Cross-street, every description in the above line, such as Travelling Cloaks, & also Boots, do. Hat Covers, warranted, and not of the imported kind, wholesale and retail.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1819-2t

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